

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1912.

三拜禮 號八月五其港香

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TELEGRAMS.

P. & O. STRIKE.

DEMANDS REFUSED.

SEAMEN CALLED OUT.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 7, 11.5 p.m.
Received, May 8, 5.25 a.m.

The P. & O. Company have refused the demand of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union for an increase in the number of white seamen employed by the Company.

Consequently the men's officials have called out all the men on the P. & O. liners at Tilbury.

COMPANY'S VIEW.

The Company, while refusing the demands, affirmed that they would carry out the obligations of the law and were willing to accept any slight modification in the existing system, but they defend their position under the Merchant Shipping Act.

WORKERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of transport workers has been summoned by telegraph in order to support the action of the men's leaders.

GOVERNMENT AND DOCTORS.

INSURANCE COMPROMISE.

London, May 7, 11.30 a.m.
Received, May 8, 2.50 a.m.

A compromise is being arranged between the Government and the medical profession whereby the latter will secure a capitation fee of about eight shillings under the Insurance Act.

If the new terms are accepted the medical profession will gain about a million and a half sterling.

ANTI FOOT-BINDING

Going to the Root of Things.

One of the surest signs, says the "Far East," of the permanency of the reform movement now started in China, is the official encouragement that is being given to the people to discard old and cherished beliefs and customs, which have been inseparable from Chinese life. President Yuan in a recent edict condemned the unnatural custom of binding the feet and advised the people to stop this practice. The effect of such an injunction as this in many parts of China can well be imagined. In such places as Shanghai it is no doubt already in practice, but the reform must be slow moving in the remote provinces where the people are of simple and fixed habits. There are millions of primitive parents in whom this presidential instruction will give rise to a conflict between the desire to be loyal and obedient to the new ruler and the stronger desire to obey a custom that is second nature. In the same edict the president encourages the intermarriage of the five different races of China, so that racial prejudices may be removed. The reform movement is going to the root of things.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

FURTHER INDICTMENT.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
Bombay, May 8, 0.15 a.m.
Received, 2.25 p.m.

On the resumption of the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain denied that the Bill would remedy the exigencies in the House of Commons, which would have to continually throw out questions with the added complication that its action might mean a reversal of the decision of the semi-independent Irish Parliament. The military danger was profound, and the financial danger great. He was not prepared that others should run a danger which he in England could not share, but if Ulster resisted public opinion he would not allow Ulster to be dragged. "You and your Bill," added Mr. Chamberlain, "can then go to wreck in the storm you have caused."

MR. SAMUEL'S REPORT.

The Right Hon. Mr. H. L. Samuel defended the financial provisions of the Bill, saying it was only just to provide for the deficit at the outset. When the Irish revenues had increased and the deficit covered, the case could be reopened and Ireland given larger financial control. Mr. Samuel stated that he was glad that Mr. Austen Chamberlain had repudiated the frenzied appeals to Ulster to resort to violence, and stated that in the course of the debate all the larger arguments of policy had been in favour of the Bill and only the petty ones against.

ARMED RESISTANCE.

Mr. R. J. Mellor, Lord Mayor of Belfast, and Unionist M. P. for that city, said it was absurd to belittle the movement against the Bill, for Ulster could raise an Army and trouble would start before the Bill was enacted. Every man in Ireland able to afford it possessed a rifle or revolver. There were a hundred thousand revolvers in the hands of Unionists in the North of Ireland, while the Nationalists had between 200,000 and 300,000.

Among the other speakers who took part in the debate were Mr. Neil Primrose and Mr. Gladstone, who supported the Bill.

BRITISH TRADE.

LATEST FIGURES.

Bombay, May 8, 7 a.m.
Received, 12.25 p.m.

Imports for the month of April show an increase of £8,504,127 compared with the corresponding month last year, while exports have decreased by £2,805,329.

The principal increases in imports are of cotton, silk and leather.

Chief decreases in exports are:—Coal, £1,838,062; iron and steel, £1,041,557; wool, £531,000; cotton, £203,000.

AMBASSADOR'S MOVEMENTS.

London, May 7, 4.55 p.m.
Received, May 8, 4.7 a.m.

Router's Berlin correspondent states that Baron von Bieberstein, German Ambassador to Constantinople, who is mentioned as the likely successor to Count Metternich in London, has arrived and had a conference with the Imperial Chancellor.

TELEGRAMS.

TIBET'S TROUBLES.

"TIMES" COMMENT.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 7, 11.5 p.m.
Received, May 8, 5.25 a.m.

Referring to recent contradictory reports in regard to Tibet, the "Times" hints that the irresolution of the Dalai Lama and his continued lingering at Kalimpong are due to a report of the advance of a strong Chinese relief force to Lhasa from Batang. The journal fears that if the force succeeds in reaching Lhasa, there will be severe reprisals, and points out that rebellious Lhasa has not to fear the Chinese troops alone but also the Eastern Tibetan tribes whom the Chinese are said to have raised. It further says that chief responsibility rests on the untimely refugee at Kalimpong whose intrigues and breaches of Treaty brought the British force to Lhasa and paved the way to a substantial restoration of Chinese suzerainty.

"If the Tibetans," continues the journal, "do not now accept the domination of China we can do nothing to help them. If on the contrary, they succeed in emancipating themselves from Chinese control, we shall certainly not repeat the involuntary aid given to China by the Lhasa Expedition. We went to Lhasa to redress our own grievances, not to destroy the qualified independence of an ancient and not unkindly race."

MR BRYCE'S RETURN.

London, May 7, 4.55 p.m.
Received, May 8, 4.7 a.m.

During question time in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Right Hon. Mr. James Bryce, Ambassador to the United States, returns to Washington in September.

ROOSEVELT'S PROGRESS

London, May 7, 1.25 p.m.
Received, 7.46 p.m.

A telegram from Baltimore states that in the early returns of the Maryland primaries, Mr. Roosevelt secured forty delegates against fourteen for President Taft.

TROOPS FOR FEZ.

London, May 7, 1.25 p.m.
Received, 7.46 p.m.

French reinforcements are proceeding to Fez from Tunis and Algeria.

TELEGRAMS.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

TURKISH VERSION.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 7, 1.25 p.m.
Received 7.46 p.m.

A report from Constantinople received in London to-day states that the Turkish official accounts from Rhodes are to the effect that the landing of the Italians was opposed, but the Turks were compelled to retreat to the hills, where they expected to conduct guerilla warfare. The garrison is three thousand strong and plentifully supplied with ammunition and provisions.

SHIPPING ORDER.

London, May 7, 6.30 p.m.
Received, May 8, 7.35 a.m.

The Union Castle Steamship Co. has placed an order in Glasgow for a passenger and cargo steamer to be employed on its East African service.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

MORE BERTHS FILLED.

(From Chinese Sources.)

Shanghai, May 7.

The President has appointed Hsu Hui as Minister of the High Court, Si Yu as Vice Minister, to the Ministry of Justice, Leung Si-yi manager of the Communications Bank, and Luk Chung-yi and Yim Fung-pau as his assistants.

OTHER RESOURCES.

It is reported that Tung Shao-yi is in negotiations with a group of Jewish financiers in the hope of raising a loan of \$2,000,000. It is expected that the attempt to raise money in this direction will prove successful.

The opinion has been expressed by many of the Cabinet ministers that Dr. Sun Yat-sen should be deputed to visit America where he could treat for the contraction of a loan for the Republican Government on the spot. Dr. Sun has been consulted by wire, but up to the present no reply has been received.—"Shat Po."

THE LOAN TROUBLE.

Peking May 7.

Tung Shao-yi, the Premier, has asked Hung Hsi-ling, Minister for Finance, to reopen the negotiations with the loan syndicate. He has expressed the fear that a financial strain will be brought about by the failure to raise the money and he has decided to recommend the appointment of Chia Ping-kwan as his successor. The Minister for Finance has suggested that a loan might be secured using the salt tax revenue as a security.—"Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN LABOUR.

FURTHER QUESTIONS.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 7, 6.30 p.m.
Received, May 8, 7.35 a.m.

In the House of Commons, Sir W. P. Byles, Liberal M. P. for Salford, asked whether there was any official information with regard to the recruiting of Indian labourers for Damaraland. If so, what were the conditions?

Sir Edward Grey stated that he had heard that the Government of Damaraland had granted permission to the local Chamber of Mines to import Indians for employment in the mines. He referred the questioner to Mr. Montagu's answer of April 30 as regards the conditions whereon the Government of India would allow indentured emigration.

CANTON NEWS.

A Protest.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)
Canton, May 7.

Chang Lok of the Kung Yak Shek of Public Instruction Society in Sun On has communicated with the Canton Governor-General and various public bodies to the effect that a statement has appeared in many of the papers that the British Government is endeavouring to obtain the extension of territory in the Kwangtung Province. The senders of the communication ask that the matter be at once referred to the President with an entreaty not to accede to any such demands, as the granting of a request of that nature would be then first step toward the partition of China.

Unstable Provinces.

On the 5th inst. the Chiu-chow residents in Canton held a reception in honour of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who in a lengthy speech referred to the unstable condition of many of the provinces. The outbreak at Swatow, he thought, was practically inevitable and was a direct result of the revolution. He hoped that the people of Chiu-chow would realize their responsibility and do their best to promote their natural resources.

Bureau to be Closed.

After the declaration of independence in Canton last year a bureau was opened in Hongkong for the purpose of raising money to carry on the Government. An order has now been received from Peking to the effect that the procedure is to be stopped. Consequently, after some delay the bureau will be closed at the end of May.

The Likin Difficulty.

Some time ago the Canton Provisional Council passed a proposal to continue the levying of Likin as a means towards paying military expenditure. Many stations were established along the Canton-Kowloon Railway to collect the taxes on merchandise and it has now been reported that some of the merchants using the line have refused to pay with the result that riots have nearly occurred in some places. The Commissioner for Finance has reported this matter to the Governor-General who has issued a proclamation threatening punishment on those who refuse to pay the dues in the future.

TELEGRAMS.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

TERRIBLE SITUATION.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 8, 7 a.m.
Received, 12.23 p.m.

Router's New Orleans correspondent wires that the Mississippi floods cover 875 square miles of agricultural land.

The losses in Louisiana alone total nearly two millions sterling.

Terrible sufferings are reported, and unless boats are hurried to the more remote districts it is feared that hundreds will perish.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

The New Reservoir Estimate.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe (President) presiding over Col. Irwin, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Mr. E. R. Halifax (Registrar General), Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. Ng Hon Taz, Dr. Clarke (Medical Officer of Health), (Dr. Pears Assistant M. O. H.) and Mr. M. J. Broon (Acting Secretary).

The Suggested Estimates Alteration.

The President referring to the minute dealing with the suggested changes in the Draft Estimates for 1913 said it was usual in past years to form a select Committee to go into the different proposals and submit them to the Board. He did not know if they wished to follow that procedure or whether they wished him to give some items in detail and let the matter lie on the table.

Dr. Fitzwilliams:—I think it would be better to do as before. I propose that.

Mr. Ng Hon Taz seconded and the motion was carried.

The Select Committee.

The President:—We must now form a Select Committee. Mr. Bowley, Mr. Ng Hon Taz, and myself to act as Select Committee, unless the members prefer it to be otherwise. Does that meet with your approval?

A Member:—Yes.

The committee was thus constituted.

Pokfulam Reservoir.

In regard to the minute which read the "Report of the Select Committee appointed to ascertain whether their original recommendations in connection with the Pokfulam Reservoir Catchment area dated April, 30 1910, have been adequately carried out."

The President proposed that it should be adopted and sent for the consideration of the Government.

This suggestion was agreed to. Dr. Fitzwilliams:—One point, not really having anything to do with this thing. It would be interesting to know how much has been put aside for Tai Tam this year and how much was put aside last year.

The President:—For the new Reservoir?

Dr. Fitzwilliams: Yes.

The President:—There was nothing last year. Probably the Director of Public Works can tell us what seems likely to be expended this year.

A Member:—\$100,000.

The President:—It is going to be actually done. I have been there myself and whole hills have been denuded of trees, and there is an officer of Public Works actually stationed out there making a survey of the whole area. The work is in progress at the present time. I do not think there has been any contract, because the work is not advanced that far. I think the survey is being made at the present moment.

This was all the business of general interest.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

In consequence of the P. and O. Company having refused the demand of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union for an increase in the number of white seamen on the Company's boats, all the men on the liners at Tilbury have been called out.

The "Times" has some pointed comments on the Tibetan situation, laying the responsibility for the present crisis on the Dalai Lama.

The Government and the doctors are arranging a compromise on the Insurance Act dispute, which, if adopted, will mean a gain to the medical profession of about a million and a half sterling.

The question of the employment of indentured Indian labour in Damaraland has again been raised in Parliament.

The Right Hon. Mr. James Bryce is to return to Washington in September.

British trade returns show that last month imports increased by eight millions odd, while exports declined by well over two millions.

Great havoc is being done by the Mississippi floods which cover 875 square miles of agricultural land.

Turkish accounts of the Italian occupation of Rhodes are to the effect that the landing was resisted and that guerilla warfare will be conducted from the hills by the Turks.

During the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor of Belfast said Ulster could raise an Army and trouble would begin before the Bill was enacted. He also made reference to the rifles and revolvers possessed by Unionists and Nationalists.

Mr. Roosevelt has secured a substantial advantage over President Taft in the Maryland primaries.

Various proposals are being made in Peking with a view to solving the loan question.

In the House of Commons Mr. Austen Chamberlain attacked the Home Rule Bill, while Mr. Samuel argued in its favour.

LOCAL.

The Prince of Reuss is staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

An interesting discussion took place this morning at the Supreme Court in connection with morning a claim for a bicycle which fell to the ground.

An interesting lecture on "Hongkong's part in Chinese Reform" was recently given in London by the Rev. E. J. Barrett, the founder of St. Stephen's College.

GENERAL.

The Great Northern Plate was won at Shanghai to-day by Mahatma, and the Rubicon Plate by Rose Tree.

Lim's troops have left Swatow and the work of putting the district in order has begun.

Information disclosed by some newspaper tells of Cantonese soldiers who carried with them over two hundred small children from Kiangpoh to Canton. This is something startling. Is it that these kind-hearted soldiers wish to found an orphanage when they return home or is it that they simply buy these innocent children from the famine-stricken regions because they are cheap. Readers will perhaps imagine the desolation and grief felt by these children drifting away for good from their families. What parents will not take pity on them? The "Eastern Times."

TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams appeared in an extra published after we went to press yesterday:

P & O. SEAMEN.

INCREASE DEMANDED.

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, May 7, 4 a.m.

Received, 3.55 p.m.

A deputation from the Sailors' and Firemen's Union waited on the Manager of the P. & O. Steamship Company and demanded an increase in the wages of the white seamen.

The deputation threatened that if the reply of the Directors is unfavourable the whole force of the transport workers will be brought to bear on the situation.

HOME RULE.

SCOTLAND NEXT.

London, May 7, 4 a.m.

Received, 3.55 p.m.

Mr. Asquith has assured a deputation of Scottish Home Rulers that the Government is determined to proceed most speedily with a scheme of Devolution, which is a necessary sequence to Irish Home Rule.

FINANCIER'S DEATH.

London, May 7, 4 a.m.

Received, 3.55 p.m.

The death is announced of the financier Mr. Henry Oppenheim, confidential adviser to Khedive Fouad. He was associated with Britain's purchase of the Suez Canal shares.

RAPID GROWTH.

Philippine Trade Doubles in Three Years.

Trade between the Philippines and the United States grows rapidly. It has more than doubled. In the brief period since the enactment of the existing tariff law which admits Philippine products, except rice, free of duty into the United States and domestic products free of duty into the Philippines, the "Exporters Review" imports into the United States from the Philippine Islands in 1912, the last year prior to the enactment of the law in question, were \$9,243,244 in value and in 1911 \$20,212,917, while domestic exports to those islands were in 1911 \$20,896,029, both imports and exports having thus more than doubled in value in the period between 1908 and 1911.

This increase in trade occurred in practically all classes of merchandise, but especially in sugar, cigars and coconut meat on the import side and in nearly all classes of manufactures and food-stuffs on the export side.

"TITANIC" RELIEF FUND.

Shanghai's Contribution.

The fund raised by the A.D.O. in aid of the Titanic sufferers by the performance of "The Marriage of Kitty" at the Shanghai Lyceum Theatre last Wednesday night amounts to \$1,072.30, and this sum, converted into £109 9s. 3d. at the rate of exchange of 2/11-2 will be forwarded at once to London to be added to the Mansion House fund. The sale of tickets for the performance netted \$977. The proceeds from the bar, run by Messrs. Gerrard, was \$49.55 and the sale of programs yielded \$45.75.

The receipts from the Ball Masque, given at the Astor House last Saturday night for the Titanic sufferers will amount to approximately \$400. A number of tickets sent out in advance have not yet been paid for and until the returns are all in from this source the exact figures cannot be ascertained. — "China Press."

WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.

The question of the proprietorship of the air has been raised by an action brought against M. Maurice Farman, the airman, by farmers whose lands surround his aerodrome at Buc, in France. They complain of the disturbance caused by the too frequent passage of aeroplanes over their land, claim heavy compensation, and ask for the prohibition of flying at a height less than 650ft. Other aeronautical manufacturers have associated themselves with M. Farman in defending the suit, which has been set down for hearing in June.

A Miners Eight-hour Bill has been passed in the French Chamber by 357 votes to 59. It is provided that the duration of the day's work of miners shall not exceed eight hours, reckoned from the time of the entry of the last miners going down until the time when the last miners going up reach the surface. The duration is fixed at nine hours for drivers, watchmen, surveyors, engineers, horse-keepers and firemen.

AMERICA.

The women Suffragists in New York are favourably considering a suggestion, similar to that of Mrs. Despard in England, that they should show their devotion to the cause by refraining from purchasing new hats at Easter and giving the money to the campaign fund instead. Dr. Anna Shreve, a prominent suffrage leader, points out that with the hat the deadly harpin would disappear, and that many men would lend a willing ear to propaganda in tramway-cars and other public places if no pins were to be feared.

Services of observation cars, supplied and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will be run on three routes of the Austrian State railways this summer. It is expected that the cars, which have a library, typist, and interpreter, will be largely used by tourists from Western Canada.

After two years of Socialist government the City of Milwaukee has returned to the Capitalistic fold. The vote in favour of the overthrow of Mr. Seidel, the famous Socialist mayor, and the Socialist Municipal Council was overwhelming.

The trial of the five millionaire proprietors of the Sugar Trust was concluded in the Federal Court, New York. After deliberating for fifteen hours the jury announced that they were unable to agree whether or not the accused were guilty of "conspiracy to restrain trade and crush competitors." Their final ballot showed that eleven were for conviction and only one for acquittal. The transactions concerned occurred nine years ago in connection with the closing of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, an important competitor of the Trust.

Owing to the warnings of the Weather Bureau, 50,000 inhabitants of the St. Francis basin, in the Mississippi delta, are departing hastily for higher ground in fear of floods. Four towns are already flooded owing to the breaking of the embankments. Four lives have been lost, while the damage done to property is about \$200,000.

AUSTRIA.

Prince Egon Alexander Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingensdorf has decided to renounce all his rights in Austria and to marry a Jewish lady without a title. The Prince, who is now thirty-three years of age, was lieutenant in the Austrian Navy, but has resigned his commission and lives in Prague. Not long ago he fell in love with the wife of a lawyer named Dr. Freund. As she returned his affection it was decided that she should obtain a divorce and marry the Prince.

GERMANY.

At a banquet following the opening of an aeroplane exhibition in Berlin the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, delivered a stirring speech, urging his countrymen to make increased sacrifices for the development of airmanship, which was destined to play an increasingly important role both in peace and war.

CHINA MUTUAL CASE.

Court Proceedings at Shanghai.

In the Supreme Court at Shanghai on April 30 Mr. E. S. Moberly Bell made application for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council, on behalf of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., in their recent claim against Mr. H. D. O'Shea who was again represented by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson. Mr. Bell said he had filed another order on the counter-claim. His motion was to appeal against both. He would like to know if Mr. Wilkinson was to make a cross appeal because he thought they should be heard together on the question of security. Mr. Wilkinson said there would be no appeal on law. He had no instructions to appeal simply on the amount of the damages. This was a question on a point of law.

An Important Matter.

It was an important matter but not of so much importance to his client. Therefore he should be placed in such a position that if the other side wished to appeal on a point of law they should do so at their own expense. If they wanted to appeal to the Privy Council he suggested that what would happen would be that his client should be given security and should be paid the costs. The appeal was not covered by the order in Council and if leave were granted he suggested it only be special leave. His Lordship said, "The question was one of some general importance to the commercial community and if it had been a dispute between two commercial firms in order to get a question of this kind settled I should have given an unconditional leave to appeal; but as it is a case in which an action was brought or rather a counter-claim by way of a claim of conversion and also that he was more or less obliged to take that position if he wished to establish his position in consequence of the action on force of closure then he had to go into the simple question of law whether the tender was a good one. If it had been entirely unreasonable on the part of the defendant I think I should have let the case go on without conditions, and allow the Privy Council to make what order they like."

The General Principle.

In answer to Mr. Bell His Lordship said: "The general principle is not to encourage appeals to the Privy Council unless the matter was of very considerable value and, if not, parties must more or less, unless it is a case of public interest, be put on terms. And the thing with reference to this particular point is that it is not that my decision is one going beyond the four corners of the case in any way. It is decided on the document."

After further argument His Lordship answering Mr. Wilkinson said he was not entitled to leave but he had to consider if he ought to get leave. "There is a substantial question of law to be argued which is of some general interest and under those circumstances I think you ought to have leave, but, inasmuch as it is quite obvious you are asking for leave on a general question rather than on the question at issue, you want to have my decision reversed for general purposes—I think you ought to undertake the expense of both."

Amount of Security.

Mr. Bell asked as to the amount of security. His Lordship answered: "\$100 for the making up of the record and \$150 security. The costs in this Court to be paid on the usual undertaking to return them. Mr. Wilkinson asked that he be granted interest on the amount of the tender by Mr. O'Shea which had been paid into Court."

His Lordship:—You want the interest? Mr. Wilkinson:—Is that not perfectly right? The ordinary course is for them to take it out. They did not do so and therefore they ought to pay us the bank rate. His Lordship:—They were entitled to it the moment you paid it in. Then the interest belongs to them, not to you. No order was made.

EDUCATION IN THE STATES.

Large Percentage Unable to Read or Write.

A preliminary statement of the results of the thirteenth census enumeration regarding illiteracy in the United States has been made by Director Durand of the bureau of the census, Department of Commerce and Labour. It is based on tabulations prepared by W. C. Hunt, chief statistician for population. The figures are preliminary and subject to later revision.

The statement shows that in 1910 there were 71,580,270 persons 10 years of age or over in the United States, of whom 5,517,008 were unable to read or write, constituting 7.7 per cent. of the population.

The native whites, who constituted nearly 75 per cent. of the entire population, had the smallest number of illiterates, 1,535,530, or 3 per cent. The foreign-born whites had 1,050,519 illiterates, or 1.28 per cent. of their number. The coloured had 2,331,559 illiterates, or 30.5 per cent.

An Interesting Comparison.

Comparing 1910 with 1900 there was a gain of 13,640,456 in the population of 10 years of age and over, but the number of illiterates fell off 663,461. There was consequently a decline in the percentage of illiteracy from 10.7 to 7.7 per cent. for the aggregate population. Among native whites the number of illiterates diminished 378,081 and as the population increased the percentage fell from 4.6 per cent. in 1900 to 3 per cent. in 1910.

Among the coloured people there was a decrease of 647,804 illiterates and a diminution of the percentage of illiteracy from 44.5 per cent. to 30.5 per cent.

Among the foreign whites there was the slight increase of 363,384 in the number of illiterate persons, but as the whole number of foreign whites had largely increased, the percentage of illiteracy remains practically the same as ten years ago, being 12.8 per cent. in 1910 and 12.9 per cent. in 1900. — "China Press."

CHINESE SLAVERY.

Shocking Death in the Sinza District.

What the "N. China Daily News" describes as a slave-trade tragedy took place recently in the Sinza district. Some weeks ago a girl, ten years of age, was kidnapped from Tongchow and sold to a Mandarin at Soochow for \$60. She was ill-treated to the point of death and was consequently returned to the vendors. After a while she was resold to a shopkeeper in Paoshan, and on account of illness was again returned. Her owners—two men—thinking that she was about to die, laid her on a piece of waste ground in the Sinza district two weeks ago, and for some time stood among the crowd which assembled. A detective overheard the two men talking about the girl in a way which implicated them and he arrested both. At the Mixed Court on the 29th ult. they were charged with causing the death of the girl by placing her in a dying condition on open ground, and they were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment "for cruelly neglecting the girl and thereby causing her death."

CLEVELAND HEIRESS WEDS.

After a good deal of sight-seeing and visiting all historical interesting places the American tourists left Calcutta on April 13 to board the Cleveland, lying at Diamond Harbour, bound for Colombo, Bombay and Naples. The vessel brought a hundred and fifty visitors, but they all return to the States except an American heiress who married an Australian merchant here. — "Advocate of India."

C. P. R. ROBBER.

Defaulting Purser extradited from London.

An order was made at Bow-street, London, on April 6 for the extradition of Frederick William Atherton, a purser, to St. John's, New Brunswick, on charges of theft and forgery within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government.

The accused was employed on board the liner Empress of Ireland, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the total sum involved in the charges was stated to be upwards of £3,000.

Giving evidence on his own behalf, the accused said he had been employed as a purser by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for about eight years, and he had been entrusted with very large sums of money for the purpose of cashing travellers' cheques on board his vessel. He usually had the money spread out on a table in one of the saloons, and at times there were as many as 200 or 300 passengers around him. He had not appropriated any of the missing money, and he could not account for its disappearance except by suggesting that one of the passengers might have taken it. His salary and commission amounted to about £26 a month.

It was quite true, as he had represented to the company, that his father died a short time before the Empress of Ireland arrived at Liverpool, in December, and that was why he was unable to make the return journey.

Mr. Curtis Barnett pointed out that a receiving order was made against the accused on March 2, after his arrest, on his own petition, when he gave as the cause of his bankruptcy the large claim made against him by the C. P. R., but said nothing about money having been stolen.

NO SNOW.

There has been much disappointment in Switzerland this winter because of the scant snow-falls. Guests at the winter resorts looked for a long time the usual facilities for skiing and other sports.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE BRITISH and MEXICAN DOL ARB. current in this Colony, in exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days sight on the Lords Commissioners of HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, LONDON, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 a.m. on the 8th May, 1912.

The tenders to state the total amount (in pounds sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no bills will be issued for less than £100. The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS."

The right to accept or reject any of all of the tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of tender can be had on application. H. D. STACPOLE, Lt.-Col. A.P.D., Treasury Chest Officer, His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 6th May, 1912. [857]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS, AND REPAIRERS, BOILMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

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Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

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J. H. TAGGART, Manager. [38]

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

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(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

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OPEN AIR SKATING RINK

BELLE VIEW HOTEL

Telephone No. 907.

Sessions: 10 A.M. to 12 Noon. 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents. 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents. String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday, commencing from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [35]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Under Entirely New Management.

Thoroughly Renovated.

Excellent Cuisine.

H. HAYNES, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Jan. 1912. [55]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP

The Peak, near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56.

For Terms, apply to the MANAGER. [27]

THE TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL.

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

Under the Direct Management of the Taiwan Railway Dept.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND GOOD SERVICE. RATES 6 YEN AND UP.

Uniformed hotel porter meets all trains and stations. Luggage are ranged for without any trouble to guests. Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [123]

Just received, a fresh consignment of E. C. Wilks, M.I.Mech., E.A.M.N.A., Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches. ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR. Hongkong, 1st May 1911. [20]

WANTED.

Unfurnished Flat, entry beginning of June. Terms, etc., to S. B., P.O. Box 260. Hongkong, 7th May, 1912. [360]

CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT

THE LOCK WOVEN WIRE MESH SYSTEM.

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THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LD.,

SOLE AGENTS. [17]

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Daily issue—\$30 per annum.
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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

SKELTON.—On May 6th, at London, Claude Wilford, infant son of Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Skelton, aged 11 months. By cable. [362]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1912.

CHINA AND THE CRITICS.

It need not be wondered at that the new Government of China is being criticised in various quarters, for events are moving much more slowly than was anticipated. This sense of irritation with Yuan and Tang, who are making little progress towards setting China solidly on her feet, is due partly to the fact that too much was expected of them. The amazing rapidity with which the revolution was accomplished and a Republic established could not be maintained. To remove the Manchurian dynasty and establish a republic in the space of time which, when Hongkong was a young Colony, was necessary for the voyage from England to China is an event as wonderful as modern history can show. Years hence the real romance of it will be more fully appreciated; we are too close to it for that now. But the very rapidity of it has led people to expect wonderful things all along the line. That is obviously unfair, for it is easier to break down than to build up.

The other error into which critics of China fall is to discuss her from the standard of older nations. Not yet, nor for a long time to come, may such a comparison fairly be made. The simple truth is that the new Republic is far from immune from dangers from without as well as from within. Many years will pass before free institutions will be firmly established, and vicissitudes of all kinds are to be expected. But these very dangers within and on her borders, which call for men of high character and quality, call equally for careful handling. That Tang, alleged to be one of the first five men in the country, has not so far made good as Prime Minister must be admitted; that he and Yuan have made mistakes must also be admitted. Yet they recognise the dangers ahead, and they have at least avoided the mistake of trying to rush matters. That would have been the most fatal error of all.

The task in front of the leaders of New China is so big and is fraught with so much difficulty that unkind criticism should be avoided. At the moment the duties and obligations of republican citizenship are known only to a small group of men, and a deal of spadework must be done before there is a general and complete realisation of those duties. That is a surely the greater reason why carping criticism should be avoided and only well-meant and generous comment offered. It is easy to say, as one writer does, that "there has been chosen a form of government for which the people absolutely lack training or experience and it will be a miracle if it survives the dangers and storms that beset it and succeeds in carrying the country through to safety, strength and security." The miracle will not be much greater than the accomplishment of the revolution itself, and we have no doubt concerning its accomplishment. But it will be accomplished all the sooner if Yuan and the other leaders are offered sympathy rather than harsh and ungenerous criticism.

DAY BY DAY.

God abandons those who abandon themselves.

The Plague.

The Governor of French Indo-China has declared Hongkong to be a plague-infected port.

Norway and China.

Norway, has informed Yuan Shih-kai of the desire of establishing a Consulate-General in the Capital.

Beggars Fight.

A savage fight took place yesterday between two beggars with the result that one of them has since been admitted to hospital.

A Problem.

On Easter Sunday, at a Canton Town church, sixteen couples were married in ninety minutes. Ten-Time Problem: Find the rate of knots per hour.—"Globe."

Forty Days.

For being in possession of a quantity of clothing without being able to account for it satisfactorily a Chinese was sent to prison for forty days at the Magistracy this morning.

Motor Accident.

Yesterday a coolie was knocked down by a motor car belonging to the Exile Garage, at Shau-kiwan. The man was rather badly bruised about the body and head and had one ear cut open. His injuries necessitated his removal to the hospital.

Dead Bodies.

Three dead bodies have been picked up during yesterday. In one case death was due to plague and was found in the Central District while the others consisted of a case of drowning from Green Island and one of natural causes from Hunghom.

Seizure of Arms.

Yesterday L. S. Wills made a seizure of arms on board the s.s. Mongolia and arrested a Chinese for having them in his possession. The goods seized included one Winchester rifle, 300 rounds of ammunition and a dozen automatic revolver magazines.

Hat Snatching.

Another case of hat snatching came before the Magistrate this morning when a Chinese was charged with stealing a Panama hat from a man who was riding in a ricksha. He was sent to prison for three months in addition to which he is to spend four hours in the stocks.

Remarkable Cure of an Idiot.

A remarkable case of the cure of an idiot child as the result of an operation is reported by Professor Payr, the Dean of the Surgical Faculty of the University of Leipzig. Professor Payr transplanted a portion of the thyroid gland (situated in the front of the neck close to the windpipe) taken from the child of a healthy mother to the blood-vessels of the idiot child's kidneys. Mental regeneration immediately set in and led to a complete cure. After retaining the child for a month for observation Professor Payr has now released him as thoroughly sound both in mind and body.

Rabbits Killed by Hailstones.

An unprecedented storm has occurred at Bronte, in the Goulburn district, says the Sydney "Town and Country Journal." Hailstones of abnormal size fell, and thousands of rabbits and all sorts of birds were killed. In a shed were seen rabbits, dogs, fowls, and a fox huddled together, and hundreds of rabbits took refuge in the tent of a fence, who himself took refuge in a hollow log. Trees were stripped clear of leaves and bark, and miles of fencing carried away. In places hailstones were piled up to a depth of seven and eight feet.

Queue-Cutting Continues.

Whilst the epidemic of queue-cutting has for the moment subsided on the Chapei border, it seems to be prevalent upon the French side. A daring instance of it occurred near the boundary on May 1, says the "N. China Daily News." A soldier entered the Concession, and whilst in the Qianli Bempart laid hold of three Chinese, and with a pair of scissors cut their queues. As he was thus engaged a member of the French police surprised him, and instantly took him into custody. The man is now in prison, awaiting trial at the French Mixed Court.

Boatman Fined.

A boatman was fined \$7 or seventeen days at the Marine Court to-day for offences against the Harbour regulations.

Captain Simpson Leaves.

Capt Simpson left the Colony on May 2 in the H.M.S. Minotaur en route for England whence it is expected he will subsequently proceed to Nigeria.

T. K. K. Agent Arrives.

Mr. S. Morimoto arrived this morning by the Mongolia to relieve Mr. K. Matsui of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Mr. Matsui proceeds to Yokohama at which place Mr. Morimoto was formerly agent.

Deputy-Sergeant General Arrives.

Deputy-Sergeant General D. T. Hoskyn arrived to-day on the s.s. Syria, to relieve Deputy-Sergeant General Handyside. The latter leaves for England on Saturday in the s.s. Oriental.

Mrs. Eyres for Home.

Mrs. Eyres, wife of Commodore Eyres of the H.M.S. Tamar, and family leave Hongkong for good on Saturday next, proceeding home by the s.s. Japan. We understand that the Commodore will follow about July.

Leaving by the Mongolia.

Mrs. Bolles, Miss Helen Bolles and Mrs. Noyes leave by the P. M. S. Mongolia on the 21st inst. for San Francisco. A sojourn will be made at Shasta Springs, and they will then return to San Francisco where Miss Bolles will be left at school.

Li Ping-shu to Retain Office.

Military Governor Cheng Teh-shuan, who is now in Nanking, has requested Mr. Li Ping-shu, Chief of Civil Administration to continue his service in Shanghai. He remarked that as General Cheng Chi-mei is about to leave for Peking, Mr. Li will be rendering a valuable work should he endeavor to devise such measures as will be conducive to the future interest and order of this port and to prepare to handle the local situation when the local military government is abolished. It will be recalled, says the "China Press," that he Shanghai General has lately tendered a similar request to Mr. Li.

NEWS FROM SWATOW.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Swatow, May 7, 1912.

Yesterday afternoon Lim Koh Tchin's soldiers departed for Canton, partly per steamship "Taishun," direct, and partly by steamship "Haimun" via Hongkong. We now have in Swatow General Woon and his troops, and an unofficial leader named Leung or Lo with some 200 men, and it is reported that arrangements for Woon to take over these latter 200 soldiers are now under way.

With the departure of Lim's troops yesterday, the placing of this vicinity in order began rather tragically with the shooting of three robbers (members of a secret society under the ban of the Republican Government), followed by a further six to-day.

It is too early at this time to say whether this territory will now be placed in good order or not, but the general feeling is hopeful.

"CRIBBING"

Wuchung Students Method of Passing Exams.

A story of examination corruption is told by the "Ta Han Pao." A law examination was held in three different buildings in Wuchung. In two of the buildings, it is stated, the examination was a real one, and supervisors saw to it that there was no "cribbing," but in the third the students were allowed to refer to their books, were given easy papers and were allowed longer time. In this hall over a hundred candidates were successful, but in each of the others only about forty passed out of eight or nine hundred. It is alleged that both the examiners and the President of the Law Board received bribes and allowed men to pass who know nothing about law.

LAWN TENNIS.

Nisbet Wins Hongkong Championship.

One of the largest crowds ever seen at a tennis match in Hongkong gathered on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground last evening and saw Mr. H. A. Nesbit successfully challenge Capt. Day, K.O.Y.L., to the title of champion of the Colony. By winning his way through the competition this year and by his excellent showing in other matches, it was known that Mr. Nisbet would make a game fight for the honour, while those who remembered how well Capt. Day won the title last year realised equally well that he would take some ousting. A hot tussle was a certainty, and it required the full five sets ere the verdict was finally settled. Even then though Nisbet won on sets, his opponent claimed a margin in games, this in consequence of a runaway victory in the second venture.

Despite recent rains, the court was in good condition, and though a trifle heavy the play was surprisingly fast. It was an ideal match from the spectator's view, the play being consistently attractive and very seldom degenerating into the conventional type. Both players knew the science of the game, and by utilising their knowledge they served up an all-round display which was bright, varied and entertaining to a degree. Mr. R. Hancock was umpire.

First Set.

It required no fewer than sixteen games to settle the opening set, which went in favour of Nisbet by 9 to 7. The first two games were noticeable from the fact that both men lost on their service, and then in turn each won a game. Showing splendid judgment, Day took the fifth comfortably, and then his opponent showed marked resourcefulness and cleverly won the next. Though 15-40 was called against Day in the seventh, he won after a hot tussle, Nisbet replying by making matters even at the end of the eighth, getting in some extremely forceful drives on the base line. There were some smart exchanges seen in the following game, which went to the civilian with three points in hand. Nisbet was weak in his service in the next and with "love 30" called he served a double. A very cleverly-placed ball by Day then bent the other man and a long set became inevitable. It was now a battle-royal between the players, and both taking a love game, "6 all" was called. The Army man took the next and some really brilliant play was witnessed before the 14th game was decided, both men picking up what looked like impossible shots. After three deuces Nisbet was able to make the score even once again. A love game to the civilian gave him the lead at 8-7. With the advantage of service, Nisbet had a 40-15 lead in the next but, by finding the net twice he was unable to avert deuce. However he got the next two points and with it the first set.

Second Set.

This set was an eye-opener, the military man running off with the required number of games before he permitted his opponent to score any. Nisbet appeared to have lost all his judgment and again he hit wildly out of bounds. He was also obviously tiring and did not attempt quite a number of possible balls. Day was a point off set in the sixth game when the civilian sent over a double and thus made a present of a love set to his opponent.

Third Set.

It was not until the third game in this set that Nisbet was able to break the sequence of Day's wins. Then he revived and by beautiful placing he made the score "2 all." Volleying with fine accuracy he also walked off with the next not allowing his opponent to score a point, and effective service also gave him the sixth. Magnificent play was produced in the following game, which went to the civilian, who was now displaying rare judgment in his stroke. Smart volleying was shown on both sides of the net in the eighth game, which was won

by Day after Nisbet had taken five games in sequence. The Army man was making a game fight of it and looked like forcing a long set, taking the next game with ease, Nisbet going off colour again. Deuce was twice called in the tenth game and by forceful serving the civilian won it, taking the set at 6-4.

Fourth Set.

Game about was the order in this set until the fifth game was reached when there was a great struggle, deuce being called no fewer than nine times. In the tussles for the winning point some remarkable play was witnessed, Nisbet eventually claiming the game. He also got away with the next and thus claimed a 4-2 lead—two games off the match and championship title. However, Day stood to his work and got three games in succession, making the score 5-4 in his favour. By really beautiful placing Nisbet averted defeat and made the score "5 all" but Day won the next and Nisbet the twelfth, at the end of which honours were even. The officer was now in determined mood and though he had to put up with a stroke or two of ill-luck in balls skimming the net, he got the next game after three deuces. Nisbet lost his service in the fourteenth game and thus the set went to his opponent by 8-6 after a fine uphill fight.

Fifth Set.

The military man, playing with greater coolness than Nisbet got the first two games in the final set, but the civilian had by no means thrown up the sponge and was later seen doing brilliant work. After deuce, two bad strokes lost Day the next game and then "love 40" was called on Nisbet's service and the officer took the game, thus making the games even at the end of the fourth. A bad volley and a shot into the net lost the civilian the next game, but Day failed in the next. At the end of the seventh, Day had the lead. Then Nisbet, playing very pretty tennis, made the score "4 all." The Army man experienced some tough luck in the next game, which he lost through only securing one point. It now seemed that a long set would have to be played, for Nisbet lost the first two points while serving in the next game. However, he outpaced Day for the subsequent point and the officer finding the net in the next, the score was "30 all." Deuce was called later, and then beautiful placing from the net gave the civilian "van." Then Nisbet sent in a hot service, in returning which Day hit outside and thus lost the match and his title as champion.

The victory was secured by Nisbet by three sets to two, the scores being 9-7, 0-6, 6-4, 6-8, 6-4. Game scores:—Nisbet, 27; Day, 20.

Comments.

Though playing totally different styles, there was very little choice between the protagonists. Nisbet was without doubt the cleverer player on the day's form, and had command of a greater variety of strokes than his opponent. The civilian's great advantage in reach, too, told greatly in his favour, both in service and in covering the court when close up at the net. Day, however, was a far more consistent player and made up in steady, forcing play what he lacked in the finer points of the game. Nisbet's falling off in the second set greatly shook the confidence of his supporters, and unless he were resting the severe humbling is hard to account for. Then too he should have settled the issue in the fourth when he had a very comfortable lead, but once again his recklessness let him down. It was a hotly-contested final, one of the very best ever seen in the Colony, and the winner is undoubtedly a worthy holder of the title. Previous winners are:—

1898—Lt. H. S. Moberley.
1899—H. Pinckney.
1900—H. Pinckney.
1901—H. Pinckney.
1902—A. Humphrey.
1903—H. Hancock.
1904—H. Hancock.
1905—H. Pinckney.
1906—T. B. Norrie.
1907—H. Hancock.
1908—C. A. Carr.
1909—C. A. Carr.
1910—U. A. Carr.
1911—Lieut. Day.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A Poem of Chang Chi's.

Writing on Chinese poetry, a correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" complains that Chang Chi is less appreciated by his compatriots than by the Japanese. He quotes the following lines:—

Low sinks the moon, the night
birds wail; frost glistens in
the sky,
The moonbeams from the water
leap to melancholy eye.
Beyond the walls of Soo, high up
the shivering convent stands,
And the peal of the midnight bell
to the waking traveller's bone
comes nigh.

The Scientific "Thomsons."

Appropos of Sir J. J. Thomson's appointment to the Order of Merit, it is noticeable how closely the name of Thomson is associated with the sciences. Leaving aside the great names of the past, we have to-day a Professor of Human Anatomy at Oxford, a Regius Professor of Natural History at Aberdeen, a Professor of Surgery at Edinburgh, a Dean of the Medical School at the Middlesex Hospital, one of the most famous Irish surgeons, one of the greatest names in geography and winner of the Peck award of the Geographical Society, a Professor of Chemistry at King's College, the Professor of Laryngology at King's College Hospital, and the latest recruit to the Order of Merit, all bearing the name of Thomson. And a similar list could be compiled in the domain of art.

Top-hat or Topi?

We may yet live to see the top-hat replace the topin Hongkong, for a recent writer in a medical journal vindicates it as one of the coolest and most hygienic of top coverings. Formerly the silk hat was *de rigueur* at home, but latterly it has ceased to be so, and anything from caps to billy-cocks pass muster. At a recent health exhibition at Dresden there was a display of the hats of civilisation, each provided with a thermometer showing the internal temperature when the hat was worn for some time in the shade. The leather military helmet was the hottest. Next came the travelling cap, when even made of light stuff. The hard felt hat was two degrees below the travelling cap. The soft felt hat when lined gave the same temperature as the hard one, but less if not lined.

The Panama Winds.

Midway came the top hat in which even when covered by a morning band the temperature was less. The straw hat was less still when unlined but as hot as the top hat when lined. But for coolness the Panama hat came easily first. A great deal in the way of health depends upon keeping the head cool. The quality of the radiations stored up in a hat has an influence as important as their temperature. The rays most likely to affect the head disagreeably can be fenced off by a red or orange lining. Judging from the scientific deductions to be drawn from the experiments the top hat has many virtues even in the East.

Siamese School for Princesses.

In Siam, so we learn from a Paris contemporary, "une dame Anglaise" runs a school for princesses. She has fifteen pupils, all belonging to the Royal family of Siam. In addition to being instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic the princesses are taught household management. Turn about they prepare the meals and lay and decorate the table. No person of the "sexe masculin" says our contemporary, is allowed to enter the school, for it is against the custom of the country for ladies of rank to meet youth, unless they be relations. Every Wednesday afternoon the princesses return to the palace, under the conduct of one of the ladies of the court, and they remain there until the evening.

ALL ABOUT A BICYCLE

Case Falls to the Ground.

At the Supreme Court, this morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz very soon put an end to a claim for a bicycle.

S. A. Jaxman claimed for the return of one bicycle from H. S. Dowood which he claimed was wrongly taken away by the defendant. In the alternative he claimed the sum of \$50, the value of the bicycle. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. L. D'Almada appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner:—I do not know under the circumstances whether the onus is on the plaintiff because I think it is admitted the bicycle was taken away from the plaintiff.

His Lordship: First of all, is it admitted it is plaintiff's bicycle?

Mr. D'Almada: We say that the bicycle belongs to us and it is for my friend to prove differently.

Mr. Gardiner: I think it is quite clear the bicycle belongs to us; it was in our possession when taken away.

His Lordship: Now in their possession?

Mr. Gardiner: Yes.

His Lordship: Now you say it is your property?

Mr. Gardiner: Yes.

Continuing Mr. Gardiner said the facts were shortly these: on the 19th ult. plaintiff was approached as to purchase of the bicycle.

His Lordship: By the defendant?

Mr. Gardiner: No my Lord, by someone else.

A Bargain Struck.

Proceeding Mr. Gardiner said that plaintiff wished to sell a bicycle and the young man turned out to be the son of the defendant. On the following day the bicycle was brought to plaintiff and he inspected it. He did not wish to buy the bicycle purely for himself but to sell it again.

The young man wanted \$40 for it but eventually a bargain was struck for \$25. Plaintiff said "In case I want to sell it again you had better give me a receipt for \$50."

The young man gave the receipt but took the bicycle away the same day having asked permission to borrow it for the purpose of cycling over to East Point to visit some friends.

He did not return it the same day but returned it on the Sunday April 21. Soon afterwards two Chinese came along with the young man to the premises of plaintiff and claimed the bicycle.

Plaintiff said he had bought the bicycle. They claimed that the bicycle was taken from their shop and had been stolen by the young man. Plaintiff told them they had better go to the police station and there the young man admitted that he had stolen the bicycle.

He said he had received \$50 for the it but on plaintiff informing the police that he had only received \$25 for it the young man admitted that was correct and that he had signed a receipt for the sum of \$50.

The young man was charged with the larceny of the bicycle and the case came before Mr. Melbourne on the following Monday.

The actual owner in the first instance who should have prosecuted did not put in an appearance, as a compromise had been come to between him and the boy's father and consequently there was no conviction and the case was ended.

His Lordship: Who was the original prosecutor?

Mr. Gardiner: An Indian.

The Squeal.

Mr. Gardiner continued; the bicycle was handed over to the plaintiff after the case by the police. As soon as plaintiff had brought the bicycle down to his place the defendant came along and caused a disturbance outside the shop of the plaintiff and forcibly took the bicycle away.

Plaintiff went to defendant and asked him to return the bicycle and he refused to do so. Subsequently a letter was written asking for the bicycle, but defendant failed to comply with the request and this action was brought. How they came by the bicycle was contained in the admissions of the young man.

According to the "Straits Times" washerman, who has just established himself in Singapore announces the fact as follows:—"We arrived from Shanghai and had discovered a new way of elaborated work. If any of you want to patronize us please accomplish our Trade Mark."

A new military monthly has been started in Bombay entitled "The British Soldier." It aims at catering for all ranks of the British Army, "from the Field Marshal with his baton to the rosy cheeked youngster who plays his rub-a-dub-dub on the drum."

His Lordship:—The bicycle was brought to you for sale; you got it cheap and you bought it.

Mr. Gardiner:—I do not know his defence.

His Lordship:—I think the defence is that it is his bicycle. How you can claim the bicycle without purchase I don't know. The only who can claim the bicycle is the son.

Mr. Gardiner:—But there has been no conviction, my Lord.

His Lordship:—That does not matter. If I find it was taken by someone but the owner, it is felony.

Mr. Gardiner:—Plaintiff buys this bicycle from the owner.

Mr. D'Almada:—No, from a person who has no right to sell.

Mr. Gardiner:—Defendant goes and buys this bicycle from the owner so as to compound the felony.

His Lordship:—But you may be liable for so doing.

Mr. D'Almada:—It is a separate and distinct matter from this my Lord.

His Lordship (to Mr. Gardiner): I don't see what case you have got at all.

Mr. Gardiner:—In view of the fact that the father has behaved in such a way?

His Lordship:—What has that got to do with it?

Mr. Gardiner:—Well if your Lordship considers there is no case on these facts.

His Lordship:—On the facts I do not see how you have a leg to stand on. Unless you can prove that this man had a right to sell the case is finished.

Mr. Gardiner:—I cannot my Lord; he himself has admitted he was a thief.

His Lordship:—Unless you can prove that the young man had authority to sell the bicycle I do not see how you have any case. Have you any case?

Mr. Gardiner:—No further than the facts I have put before you. If my Lord will allow me to adjourn it I will consider my position.

His Lordship:—What is the use of adjourning now?

Mr. D'Almada:—I do not see how an adjournment can assist my friend at all. Unless he can offer something further he has no case.

Mr. Gardiner:—I will abide by your Lordship's ruling.

His Lordship:—You offer no evidence?

Mr. Gardiner:—No my Lord.

His Lordship:—I will perhaps do this; I will give judgment for the defendant with costs and leave to bring another action.

Mr. Gardiner:—No, that will not assist me.

LOCAL SPORT.

The Gascoigne Shield Entries Disappointing.

The entries for the Gascoigne Shield, open to the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, which has just been shot for, were rather disappointing, only three teams competing.

The 10 Pr. Section were first with 242 points, the details being:—Time, 5mins 4secs; marks for time, 50; fire discipline and drill, 42; target hit, 8; hits, 301; marks for accuracy, 150; total, 242.

The Scouts Company were second. Details:—Time, 9mins 30 secs; marks for time, 31; fire discipline and drill, 30; target hit, 7; hits, 253; marks for accuracy, 110; total 171.

The Lt. Section M G Company were third. Details:—Time, 9mins 9secs; marks for time, 33; fire discipline and drill, 35; target hit, 6; hits, 207; marks for accuracy, 88; total 150.

A new military monthly has been started in Bombay entitled "The British Soldier." It aims at catering for all ranks of the British Army, "from the Field Marshal with his baton to the rosy cheeked youngster who plays his rub-a-dub-dub on the drum."

According to the "Straits Times" washerman, who has just established himself in Singapore announces the fact as follows:—"We arrived from Shanghai and had discovered a new way of elaborated work. If any of you want to patronize us please accomplish our Trade Mark."

His Lordship:—The bicycle was brought to you for sale; you got it cheap and you bought it.

Mr. Gardiner:—I do not know his defence.

His Lordship:—I think the defence is that it is his bicycle. How you can claim the bicycle without purchase I don't know. The only who can claim the bicycle is the son.

Mr. Gardiner:—But there has been no conviction, my Lord.

His Lordship:—That does not matter. If I find it was taken by someone but the owner, it is felony.

Mr. Gardiner:—Plaintiff buys this bicycle from the owner.

Mr. D'Almada:—No, from a person who has no right to sell.

Mr. Gardiner:—Defendant goes and buys this bicycle from the owner so as to compound the felony.

SHANGHAI RACES.

Second Day.

The following results in connection with the second day's racing at Shanghai came through after we went to press yesterday:—

The Mongolian Plate, One mile and a half.

Messrs. G. D. Coutts and L. Midwell's Dandelion (Dalglish) 1

Mr. John Peel's Leap Year (Johnstone) 2

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Cormorant (Jones) 3

Time, 3min. 15secs.

The Race Club Cup, Two miles.

Mr. John Peel's Porshore (Johnstone) 1

Mr. G. D. Coutts's Carlisle (Dalglish) 2

Mr. H. C. Gray's Burwood (Springstone) 3

Time, 4min. 20 1/2secs.

The Concordia Cup, One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Coutts's Sandown (Dalglish) 1

Mr. Marshall's Mango Tree (Burkill) 2

Mr. Dargor's Reformer (Cumming) 3

Time, 2min. 40. 3/5secs.

The Siccawei Cup, One mile and a quarter.

The B. P. Kongs's Rice Bird (Johnstone) 1

Mr. Pomy's Perhaps (Lawrence) 2

Mr. Marshall's Persimmon Tree (Burkill) 3

Time, 2min. 30 2/5secs.

The Peking Stakes, One mile.

Mr. Jordan's Clapham (Rowe) 1

Mr. Higgy's Vathalla (Burkill) 2

Mr. Charley's Rubber Chief (Dalglish) 3

Time, 2min. 05 2/5secs.

The Shanghai Stakes, One mile and a half.

Mr. John Peel's Black Ivory (Johnstone) 1

Mr. Marshall's Cherry Tree (Burkill) 2

Mr. Pomy's Perhaps (Lawrence) 3

Time, 3min. 13 2/5secs.

The Spring Cup, One mile.

Mr. Elms's Mahatma (Burkill) 1

Mr. Solway's Red Cloud (Moller) 2

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Albatross (Jones) 3

Time, 2min. 04 1/5secs.

C.M.S.N.'S NEW STEAMER.

"Kiang Wah" Launched at Shanghai

On May 2, the launch took place at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, of the C.M.S.N. Co. "Kiang Wah" (Flourishing River) in the presence of a large gathering of guests. The christening ceremony was performed by Mr. A. Grace Chun Chiu Tung, a grand niece of Mr. Chun Fui Tung, Director of the C.M.S.N. Co. The "Shanghai Mercury" reports that after the vessel took the water the anchor was let go and it fell into a sampan which was gathering up the floating wedges from the ways. The stern of the sampan was out off, but no one was injured.

SENTENCE ON KIDNAPPERS.

Abductors of Ex-Salt-Commissioner dealt with.

Four men arrested some time ago for participation in the kidnapping of the ex-Salt Commissioner of Hangchow in Markham Road early in the month, were given sentences of six months imprisonment in the Shanghai Mixed Court. Six men have been convicted of the abduction of the former official and the detention in Poshan of a Sikh watchman. Two of the Chinese are now serving sentences of two years imprisonment.

One of the men convicted offered in defence that he heard a whistle blown while near the scene of the kidnapping, and rushing down Markham Road, had seized the horse attached to the carriage in which the ex-Salt Commissioner was held. He said he thought murder was being done and dragged the carriage outside the settlement. The other prisoners denied any connection with the abduction.

The "China Press" states that the police are still looking for other members of the Taoshan soldiery implicated in the affair.

CHINA AND TIBET.

How to get out of the difficulty.

Speaking of the trouble in Tibet the Shanghai Mercury, says very pertinently:—"China will be well advised to take heed of these things. That it might be possible for China with her four hundred millions to reduce the Tibetans to subjection by hunger and thirst is possible, if the Chinese Government had nothing else to think of. But China has Mongolia on her hands, the New Territory to look after, Manchuria to save, if that be possible, and most difficult of all, the eighteen provinces to bring into order. All this would be a task to test the powers of the strongest, wisest, and most experienced government the world ever saw. Whether the Republic administration is going to show itself wise has yet to be proved, but nobody can claim for it as yet that it is either strong or experienced."

China's only Safeguard.

It is evident, therefore, that for while the only possible thing is to follow the line of least resistance. That is, Laysa Nature's own plan: it is the only plan for China. Let Mongolia go her own way. Let Tibet follow her. Give to both, and give it willingly, freely, and above all, promptly, as much autonomy as much self-government as is given by Great Britain to Canada, to South Africa and to Australia. By that means two probable enemies will be turned into certain friends, each in a position to not as a buffer state, and thus to render the task of remaining at peace with powerful neighbours all the more easy. China has all to gain and nothing to lose by a liberal frontier policy just now.

OPIUM IN HOSPITAL.

Arrest of a Chinaman at Manila.

Charges of illegal possession of opium have been brought against Si Lim, a Chinaman who was found with the prohibited drug in his possession while he was in the act of giving it to another Chinaman, a patient in the Manila hospital.

The arrest was made under peculiar circumstances, says the "Cable-news American." The assistant prosecuting attorney happened to be in the hospital taking the statement of a sick Chinaman when in walked the accused who approached the sick man and tried to hand him something.

The sick man afraid he might be found in the possession of the drug refused to accept it at the time. The assistant prosecuting attorney noticed the transaction. He asked the Chinaman what he had in his hand and received the reply that it was a cigarette. Not believing the statement, he asked the policeman accompanying him to search the accused. This done the opium was found and the Chinaman promptly arrested.

A HINT FOR HONGKONG.

Tourists spend Fifty Million Yen Annually in Japan.

A Manila business man has discovered that the tourist is no inconsiderable factor in swelling a country's finances.

"The stream of tourist travel into Japan," he says in the "Manila Times," "has fairly begun to pour money into that country. The shops, streets and hotels are alive with money-spending people who seem eager to see how much of their wealth they can leave behind them. One of the best posted Japanese officials told me that a careful estimate of the amount left in Japan each year by tourists was in excess of 50,000,000 yen, and were it not for that source of revenue the large balance of trade against them would prove a serious menace to the stability of the financial system."

"Think of it! Double the amount of the entire revenue of the Philippines paid annually to Japan by sightseers and pleasure seekers—more than as much as comes to us from all our exports with the single exception of hemp. In these facts there is a lesson demanding the thoughtful consideration of every well-wisher of these islands. When our people wake up to the importance and possible magnitude of the tourist trade they will not hesitate to spend money to secure it, and Manila merchants will reap a harvest."

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.

The Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
The Great Raymond at the New Theatre, Kaw A Fong 9 p.m.
R. G. Knowles at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, May 11.
International Petroleum Co.'s 1st Annual Meeting, noon.

Wednesday, May 15.
Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., noon.

Entries close for second Gymkhana.

Saturday, May 18.
Rowing Races R.I.K. Yacht Club.

Boxing at Belle View Hotel.

Friday, May 24.
Empire Day.
Boy's Own Club Sports, Happy Valley.

Saturday, May 25.
Second Gymkhana, Happy Valley.

To day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that Mr. S. MORIMOTO has been appointed AGENT of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA at HONGKONG with effect from this date, on the transfer of Mr. K. MATSUDA to YOKOHAMA. TOYO KISEN KAISHA. Kin's Buildings, Hongkong, 8th May, 1912. 1364

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship.

"IYO MARU."

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 14th May, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:—

I I REDUCTIONS I I

"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.
"DAIRYMAID" " 75 " "
"BUTTERCUP" " 70 " "
PASTRY " 65 " "

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO. WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD. LOST.

SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 493, for 100 shares Nos. 17,400-17,499 and No. 510 for 50 shares Nos. 17,350-17,399, standing in the name of ARTHUR HENRY O'GILL and Share Certificate No. 490 for 100 shares, Nos. 13,305-13,404, standing in the name of ALBERT EDWIN GRIFITH, having been lost. No fee is hereby given that unless the said certificates be produced at the office of the Company, Kowloon Point, on or before the 15th May, 1912, new Certificates for the said shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st May, 1912. 1363

ASAHI BEER SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED FROM WINE DEALERS

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen bottles of 6 dozen pints.

EVENTUALLY EVERYWHERE. THE MOST DELICIOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD.

"ISUAN"

100 SPLITS \$12.00 DELIVERED.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. 3, Duddell St. Tel. No. 1208.

1387



KING GEORGE IV Scotch Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

"E. of Japan" ...	Satur. May 11	"Allan Line" ...	Fri. June 7
"Monteagle" ...	June 1	"E. of Britain" ...	June 28
"E. of India" ...	June 22	"Allan Line" ...	July 19

All steamers leave Hongkong at 6 p.m.
To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier.)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via TSING-TAU & WEIHAWEI	CHIPSHING	Thursday, 9th May, Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 11th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Sunday, 12th May, D'light.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 1st June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	FOOKSANG	Sunday, 19th May, D'light.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kut-ang," "Nam-sang" and "Fook-sang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chifu, Tientsin, via Chingwantao.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaito, Lae, Aden, Singapore, Tawau, Unkan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**
Telephone No. 216.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1912.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For	Steamers	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
LONDON ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	About 19th May.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1st June.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	15th June.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged. For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1912.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO, AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG
WEDNESDAY, 8th MAY.
10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 6.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sunday, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 12th MAY.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 5 p.m.
S. B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wed., & Fri., at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 583 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers and cargo return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office, open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, Peking, COLONBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mura, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kure, YOKOHAMA, Omi, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SHINABA MARU, Capt. S. Tominga, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 21st May, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kure, YOKOHAMA, Omi, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. Soine, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 10th May, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kure, YOKOHAMA, Omi, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Yagi, T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kure, YOKOHAMA, Omi, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. T. N. Gochi, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th May.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kure, YOKOHAMA, Omi, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Y. Kamishita, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kure, YOKOHAMA, Omi, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	IVO MARU, Capt. H. Taketa, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 9th May.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kure, YOKOHAMA, Omi, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 9,000	SATURDAY, 23rd May.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kure, YOKOHAMA, Omi, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SHAKATA MARU, Capt. Y. Nomura, T. 7,000	MONDAY, 13th May.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kure, YOKOHAMA, Omi, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. A. Chit-tanaka, T. 7,000	MONDAY, 27th May.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kure, YOKOHAMA, Omi, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kure, YOKOHAMA, Omi, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU	will connect at Kobe with new steamer—S.S. "YOKOHAMA MARU," which will sail from Kobe for Seattle on or about 1st June, calling at Keelung.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1912.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.
YOKOHAMA Return KOBE Return MOJI Return NAGASAKI Return.
1st class \$135 \$122 \$108 \$95
2nd class \$81 \$75 \$65 \$57
With option of Rail between Steamers' Calling ports in Japan.
For further information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CALCUTTA LINE.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, RAN, GOON & CAL CUTTA	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Y. T. zawa, T. 6,000	SATURDAY, 18th May.
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1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd.
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Cope	June 5th.
IVO MARU	7,000	R. Taketa	June 19th.
FOR SEATTLE.			
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tominga	May 21st.
KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	K. Seida	June 4th.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	S. Wada	June 18th.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days; to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in France's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
HA PHONG	SINANG	9th May 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINHUA	9th 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	SUNGKIANG	11th 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	11th 11 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & OILO	KAIFONG	14th 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TAIYUAN	15th Noon.
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	18th 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

IN CONJUNCTION WITH AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"GUTHRIE"	13th May, 4 p.m.
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AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Two "crew Steamers" "Tan" and "Taming" saloon accommodation, amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation, a.s. "Kaitang" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Akihi, Oshana, Lian, Chikawa), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.
For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 31.
Shanghai, 9th May, 1912.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings EAST ASIATIC SERVICE, from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black & Baltic Sea and other ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. ALESIA.....24th May.	S.S. C. P. LAESZ.....12th May.
For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:	S.S. ARCADIA.....27th May.
For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:	S.S. NITHONIA.....30th May.
For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:	S.S. S. ANDIA.....5th June.
For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:	S.S. ANDALUSIA.....13th June.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.



HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO...	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	FRIDAY, 10th May, 4 p.m.
RUBI.....	4000	S. A. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	MONDAY, 20th May, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS
Hongkong 1st May, 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjimanok	JAPAN	1st half May	JAVA	2nd half May.
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half May	JAPAN	2nd half May.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May	SHANGHAI	2nd half May.
Tjimahi	SHANGHAI	2nd half May	JAVA	2nd half May.
Tjitarom	JAVA	1st half June	JAPAN	1st half June.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half June	SHANGHAI	1st half June.
Tjiliwong	JAVA	1st half June	JAPAN	2nd half June.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	1st half July.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo on all ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all ports in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.
PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	May 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	June 26th, Noon.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The triple screw steamer "Nippon Maru" will be dispatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, 7th May, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE

The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.)
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexico, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon.
Buyo Maru	10,500	Friday, October 4, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, Agent
(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THOS. COOK & SON, Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—18, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
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LOG BOOK.

Seafarers and the Franchise.

Arising out of certain suggestion made by Mr. Basil E. Peto, M.P., at the recent Annual Meeting of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the membership of which is exclusively confined to, and includes the great majority of the certificated Captains and Officers of the Mercantile Marine, some important developments have taken place. For long past it has been urged by the Guild that the interests of those occupying positions of serious responsibility therein have not had the Parliamentary consideration they deserve.

The franchise is a subject upon which absolutely no concessions have yet been secured, despite the continual efforts made by the Guild in each succeeding Session of Parliament since the inauguration of that Society nineteen years ago. Much sympathy has been expressed in connection with the work of the Guild by Members of both Houses of Parliament, but to use it in any real practical form has proved exceedingly difficult, if not impossible.

Thanks to Mr. Peto's practical suggestions and the work he has undertaken in connection with them, these difficulties are in a fair way to be overcome by the formation of a non-party Parliamentary Committee for the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, comprising the names of influential Members of both Houses of Parliament. It will watch over interests of the Mercantile Marine in matters which demand the attention of Parliament. One only, among many, need be referred to at the moment, as appealing urgently to all British seafarers, and that is the question of their right to exercise the franchise, a matter in which it is hoped the Committee will spare neither effort nor influence in eradicating a burning grievance which has been sorely felt by mariners for long.

N. Y. K. Increase of Freights.

In reference to the proposed increase of freights on the N. Y. K. European line, the "Asahi" observes that the opposition of business men to the proposal is increasing, but the views of the authorities of the Department of Communications on the question being different from those of the merchants, the proposed increase by 10 per cent. will be approved by the Minister of Communications.

This is plain, continues the journal, from the fact that the views of the authorities of the Communications Department in regard to the object of the protection accorded to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha by the State, are at variance with the views of merchants. The Government authorities maintain that the object of the subsidy granted by the Government is to make the Company run regular steamers, and at the same time to place the Company on a stronger foundation, enabling it to meet the requirements of the State at a time of emergency. Reduction of freights and the encouragement of foreign trade, therefore, are merely secondary objects. In the event of the proposed increase being disapproved, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will have to face the keen competition of Conference steamers, and will be defeated in its business, which would be quite against the object of the subsidy. The views of the authorities on the question of freight are that the rate of freight is ruled by the relation of supply and demand for ships; and should be left to take its natural course. The proposed increase in freight will undoubtedly affect the export of some lines of goods, but viewed from the increase lately shown in foreign trade and the prevailing condition of the shipping business, an increase in freight is a natural tendency, and cannot be attributed to despotism on the part of shipowners. Even the authorities conclude the "Asahi" admit that an increase of freight rates by 10 per cent. will check the export of certain lines of goods, and it appears that the authorities wish to have the question settled by a conference between shippers and steamship companies before finally deciding the question.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

BRITISH.					
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes
Astrak	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddle
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington
Bitomart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. J. M. Barker
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond
Chorub	Water-tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Voale
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Montrose
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.
Haudy	Torpedo boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. R. R. Rossmore
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt
Kinsha	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt
Morlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. C. Pasco
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power M.V.O.
Moorhea	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,300	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	3,300	Comdr. Lambie
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. J. S. T. Hall
Rosario	Depotship for submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archibald
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. E. J. J. Touthby
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. R. L. Hancock
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt.-Comdr. Brickenden
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,050	6	—	Comdr. Eyres
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. M. Baillie Hamilton
Uak	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Bluet
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	626	—	450	Lt.-Com. R. L. Hancock
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	57,000	Lt.-Com. E. T. Chambers
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	5	5,000	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Waring
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock
Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.					
Submarines:—					
No. 36	Lt.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert				
No. 37	Lt.-Comdr. A. A. L. Penner				
No. 38	Lt.-Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington				
T.B. 035	Lt.-Comdr. Woodward			West River.	
T.B. 036	Lt.-Comdr. Davies			West River.	
T.B. 037	Lt.-Comdr. Nicol			West River.	
T.B. 038	Lt.-Comdr. Seymour			West River.	
AMERICAN.					
A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. McC. Murray
A-4	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. E. D. McWhorter
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates
Albany	Protected cruiser	2,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lt.-Com. C. S. Graves
Berry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lt.-Com. R. Hill
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lt.-Com. S. W. Calk
Channoy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt.-Com. F. J. Fletcher
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. S. Robinson
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt.-Com. B. H. Green
Elcano	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt.-Com. V. S. Houston
Helema	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson
Mohican	Tender-submarine	1,900	6	1,103	Chief Gun. J. Mitchell
Monadnock	Monitor	3,900	6	3,900	Lt.-Com. E. P. Svarz
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,244	Com. H. A. Wiley
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lt.-Com. G. A. Woodruff
Piscataqua	Gunboat	—	—	—	—
Pompey	Sea going tug	854	2	1,000	Lt.-Com. S. W. Wallace
Quora	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Lt.-Com. R. V. Lowe
Rainbow	Cruiser	350	2	208	Lt.-Com. J. W. Schoenfeld
Samar	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lt.-Com. J. W. Mitchell
Saratoga	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Lt.-Com. E. D. Washburn, Jr.
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	8	206	Commander H. A. Bispham
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,894	Ensign W. A. McClure
Wompatuck	Tug	462	—	650	Commander H. A. Edgar
Flagship of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander China Squadron.					
Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet					
VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.					
Buffalo	Transport	6,000	6	3,600	Comdr. C. M. Stone
Colorado	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill
California	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Hulstead
West Virginia	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Hulstead
Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southard					
GERMAN.					
Emden	Cruiser	3000	22	13,500	Capt. v. Rostoff
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,000	36	26,000	Captain v. Usslar
Illis	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohron
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varaslow
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Bobucko
Luoha	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bondemann
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Moraberg
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,000	36	20,000	Capt. Rosing
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lut. Borrenberg
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Capt. z. S. Claassen
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Gomdr. Luppe
Tingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lut. Fhr Fireks
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	600	Oblt. z. S. Prinz
FRENCH.					
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—
Kleber	1st class cruiser	9,700	12	19,000	—
Decadee	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lt.-Com. de Linares
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lt.-Com. d'Estienne
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lt.-Com. Biscall
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lt.-Com. Puoch
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Combet
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Marrs
Perle	Submarine	500	—	—	—
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	—
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lt.-Com. Morris
Fronde	Destroyer	350	7	303	Lt.-Com. Rirot
d'Iberville	Destroyer	—	—	—	—
Takou	Destroyer	250	9	—	—
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenol
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la R. Koranderson
Vanban	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Bihel
Veteran	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—
Manoche	Surveying ship	1,625	10	9,000	Com. Ragot de Touche
Flagship of Rear Admiral O. Bloch de Kerville, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.					
Flagship of Commo. de Bouquet, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.					
PORTUGUESE.					
Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins
Patna	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. J. Milheira

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, April 25, 1912.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	20	
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	20	
" Roast,—Shiu	"	20	
" Breast,—Nagu Lam	"	10	
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	15	
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20	
" do.—Sirloin Cotoin—Ngau Lau	"	30	
" Sausages,—Ngau Chiu-ung	"	24	
Bullock's Brains,—Kao-w	per set	9	
" Tongus fresh,—Ngau Li	each	45	
" " corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60	
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	6	
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	"	12	
" Hump, S. d.,—Ngau Kin	"	18	
" Feet,—Ngau Kask	"	9	
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	9	
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	18	
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	"	12	
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6	
Calvo Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set	\$1	
Mutton Chop,—Young, Poi Kwat	lb.	22	
" Leg,—Young Poi	"	22	
" Sh. ulder,—Young Shau	"	20	
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	"	22	
" Brains,—Chu Know	per set	24	
" Feet,—Chu Kark	lb.	12	
" Fry,—Chu Chak	"	25	
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	15	
" Heart,—Chu Sum	each	13	
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	9	
" Liver,—Chu Con	lb	30	
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	"	20	
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	—	
" Leg,—Chu Poi	"	24	
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	15	
Sheep Head and Feet,—Young Tau Kark	set	50	
" Heart,—Young Sum	each	6	
" Kidneys,—Young Yiu	"	9	
" Liver,—Young Con	"	1	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	"	22	
Suet, Beef,—Sang Ngau Yau	"	22	
" Mutton,—Sang Young Yau	"	22	
Veal,—Ngau Chai Yuk	"	20	
" Sausages,—Ngau Chai Chaug	"	20	

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Chai	lb	32	
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	33	
Ducks,—Ap	"	25	
Doves,—Pan Kau	each	25	
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan	per doz	25	
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb	33	
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28	
Geese,—Ngor	"	25	
Geese, Wild S'hai,—Shang-ho Yea Ngor	pair	—	
Musk Deer,—Wong Keng	each	—	
Hare, Shanghai,—Tu Chai	"	—	
Partridge,—Cho Khoo	"	—	
Pheasant,—Shan Kai	pair \$	1	
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kup	each	32	
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kup	"	25	
Quail,—Um Chun	"	20	
Rice Birds,—Wo Fa Cheul	dozen	—	
Saipes,—Sa Choy	each	25	
Turkeys, Cock,—Phor Kai Kung	lb.	65	
" Hen,—Na	"	55	
Wild Ducks, S'hai,—Shang hoi Sui Ap	"	—	
" Tail,—Sui Ap Chai	"	—	
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang-Shing Sui Ap	"	—	

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb	9	
Bream,—Bin Yu	"	16	
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	16	
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22	
Catfish,—Chik Yu	"	18	
Codfish,—Mun Yu	"	18	
Crabs,—Hai	"	20	
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	"	15	
Dab,—Sa Mang Yu	"	13	
Dace,—Wong Moi Lun	"	11	
Dog Fish,—Tit Tu Sa	"	14	
Eels, Congor,—Hoi Mann	"	15	
" Fresh water,—Tam Sin Yu	"	10	
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32	
Frogs,—Tien Kai	"	32	
Garoupa,—Sok Pan	"	32	
Gudgeon,—Pak Kup Yu	"	12	
Herrings,—Tao Pak	"	20	
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kup	"	28	
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	"	10	
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	28	
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	"	24	
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	22	
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	28	
Mullet,—Chai Yu	"	15	
Oysters,—Sang Hoo	"	20	
Parrotfish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	10	
Perch,—Tao Loo	"	15	
Pike,—Fa Paw Poong	"	8	
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	18	
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	"	22	
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	"	28	
Pawna,—Ming Ha	"	48	
Ray,—Pai Pa Sei	"	8	
Rock Fish,—Sak Ka Kung	"	15	
Salmon,—Ma Yu Yu	lb	4	

肉食

Shark,—Sa Yu	"	9	
Skato,—Po Yu	"	10	
Shrimps,—Hu	"	22	
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	24	
Soles,—Tat Sa Yu	"	22	
Tench,—Wun Yu	"	18	
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	"	20	
Turtles, sm. H., fresh water,—Kork Yu	"	57	
White Bait,—Ngau Yu Chai	"	—	

FRUITS

Almonds,—Hing Yau	lb.	25	
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	"	25	
" (China)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	15	
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	—	
" Cut,—Fan Li Chi	each	—	
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—Sin Shing Hing Chiu	lb	4	
" (brides), Macao,—Sin Hing Chiu	"	—	
Chestnuts, China,—Foong Lat	"	15	
Carambola,—Yung Tue	"	—	
Cocanuts,—Yeh Tao	each	12	
Lemons, China,—Ning Moong	"	10	
" America,—Kam San Ning Moon	"	6	
Lichos Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"	25	
" Fresh	"	—	

